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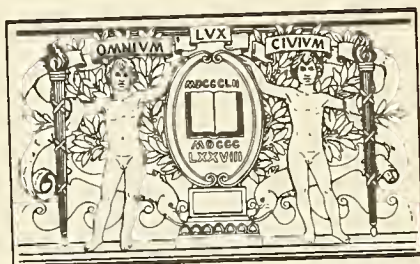
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HISTORIC BURYING GROUNDS INVENTORY

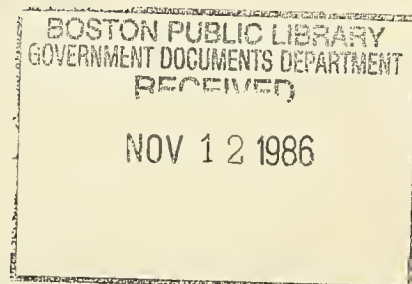
FINAL REPORT

KING'S CHAPEL AND GRANARY BURYING GROUNDS,

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Completed September 1983

Revised August 1986



Rosanne Atwood-Humes, for
The Bostonian Society, and
the Parks and Recreation Dept.,
City of Boston

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Introduction

Preservation activities in the historic burying grounds of Boston began in 1982, when the Boston Parks and Recreation Department, the Boston Landmarks Commission and community representatives first discussed plans to address the preservation problems in the city's sixteen historic burying grounds:

Bennington Street (established 1858) in East Boston,
Bunker Hill (1807) in Charlestown,
Central (1756) on the Boston Common,
Copp's Hill (1659) in the North End,
Dorchester North (1634) and South (1814) in Dorchester,
Eustis Street (1630) in Roxbury,
Granary (1660) and King's Chapel (1630) in downtown Boston,
Hawes/Union (1816/1841) in South Boston,
Market Street (1764) in Brighton,
Phipps Street (1630) in Charlestown,
South End South (1810) in the South End,
Walter Street (1711) in Roslindale, and
Westerly (1683) in West Roxbury.

A Steering Committee of representatives from various concerned organizations was formed to direct activities in the historic burying grounds. The Parks and Recreation Department established the Historic Cemetery maintenance crew the same year. One of the priorities determined in the dialogue between the Parks Department and the preservation community was to initiate a stone-by-stone inventory to collect data on conditions as the first step in the development of a master plan. In 1983, a member of the project's Steering Committee, the Bostonian Society, secured an intern partially funded by the Yankee Intern Program, to inventory King's Chapel and establish a model for future surveys in the fifteen other burying grounds. The following year, the inventory program was continued at the South End South Burying Ground, at Phipps Street Burying Ground in Charlestown, and at the Granary Burying ground on the Freedom Trail, with another Yankee intern, the original intern serving as supervisor.

In 1985, activities expanded to become an Interim Planning Study with \$50,000 in grants from the Henderson Foundation and the Massachusetts Historical Commission. A multi-disciplinary planning team, including a landscape architect, a historian and a structural engineer, was assembled to develop a master plan for five of the sixteen historic burying grounds: Central, Granary, King's Chapel, Copp's Hill and Phipps Street. A Community Advisory Board was formed to review the master plan.



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Introduction (contd.)

A stone conservation demonstration program was conducted in King's Chapel Burying Ground, and the deteriorating mound tomb structure in Central Burying Ground analyzed to prepare alternatives and plans for tomb restoration. At the same time, the inventory program was continued at Eustis and Central Burying Grounds with student interns and a commitment of \$5,000 from the Boston Redevelopment Authority. A Partners Program involving ABCD, Charlestown Preservation Society, Mrs. B's Gardens, the Office of Business and Community Development, and the Parks and Recreation Department was formed to employ a crew of neighborhood kids to clean Phipp's Street and Bunker Hill. A grant of \$95,000 was received from the Henderson Foundation to fund the Historic Burying Ground Initiative through June of 1986, which was used to finish the Master Plan, expand the Partners program, continue the stone conservation program at King's Chapel, shore up the Central tomb structure, continue stone-by-stone inventory work, and develop a plan for future fund-raising and preservation activities. With inventory work completed at Dorchester North and Copp's Hill, over one half of the historic burying grounds have been inventoried to date.

King's Chapel Burying Ground

King's Chapel Burying Ground is located at the busy intersection of Beacon, School and Tremont Streets. Despite the name, there is no legal connection between the burying ground and the adjacent church. The City of Boston's Parks and Recreation Department owns and maintains this burying ground, along with the fifteen other historic burying grounds in the City. King's Chapel abuts to the south, Old City Hall, which once housed the city's offices, abuts to the east; the David P. Erlich Co. is the northern abuttor, and Tremont Street bounds the western edge. A cast iron fence erected in 1854 defines both the eastern and Tremont Street edges. Entrance into the graveyard is gained through a double leaf gate directly from the Tremont Street sidewalk; commemorative plaques, placed in 1911, are mounted on the gates. A large trash barrel sits inside the entranceway. A concrete slab path meanders around the site, which covers 19,344 square feet, or nearly half an acre, and slopes downward to the east from Tremont Street. Two side paths of slate slabs lead to the Winthrop tomb, and the Dawes/Winslow tomb area. The burying ground is an important site on the Freedom Trail, receiving at least 200-250 visitors daily in the summer season. Four informational markers, installed at the time of the Bicentennial, 1976, are placed strategically in the burying ground. Two of these are nearly illegible, due to weathering.

Historical Background

King's Chapel, Boston's oldest, was established in 1630. It was the only graveyard on the Shawmut peninsula for thirty years, until the Granary and Copp's Hill Burying Grounds opened in 1660. In 1668, Governor Andros appropriated the southwestern corner of the burying ground site to erect the Puritan colony's first Anglican church, King's Chapel, (much to the colonists' dismay). Additions to the church over the years, including construction of the present building around an older structure in 1749, have disturbed portions of the adjacent burying ground. A subway ventilating shaft was constructed in 1896, resulting in the removal of several boxfuls of remains. In addition, according to Thomas Bridgman's 1853 history of the burying ground, "Memorials of the Dead," "many" of the stones were removed from their original positions and placed in roughly parallel rows. This pre-1853 relocation is recorded on the most recent city map of the ground, which dates from 1903. This mid-nineteenth-century beautification effort, part of a city-wide campaign to improve the old burying grounds of Boston, nullifies the original purpose of the gravestones as markers for burial sites. The present (1980's) configuration reflects further rearrangement after 1903, possibly during the Works Progress Administration years, in the 1930's. The concrete pathway, and a chain fence lining them, were added before the turn of the century, according to contemporary photographs. The tombs and monuments remain in their original positions.

Landscaping/Maintenance/Conservation Issues

The 615 gravestones and tombs in King's Chapel Burying Ground range in date from 1658 to the 1920's. However, over one-third of the markers bear dates from the first half of the eighteenth century (1710-1750). Nearly all the gravestones are spalled or cracked slightly, not unusual considering their advanced age. Most also have chipped or lawnmower-scarred edges. In addition, approximately one-third of the markers exhibit more serious damage, such as breakage or spalling. Tilting and/or sinking affects many of the markers. The 22 tombs along the eastern edge, abutting Old City Hall, were built prior to 1715. Those along the Tremont Street side were built in 1738. The Public Health Department closed the burying ground officially to burials in 1896, but in-ground interments had ceased in the over-crowded ground 100 years before, in 1796. Family-owned tombs are still used; the most recent interment took place in the 1970's. Most of the gravestones are slate, with a few of marble or greenstone. Brownstone, brick or granite was used for most of the tombs.

1983 Recommendations - Of 193 broken stones, only 17 retain the fragments necessary for mending. Broken stones require emergency conservation to avoid loss of the fragments or further weathering of the joinable surfaces. There are 190 sunken or tilted stones which should be excavated and restabilized. The hung-chain fence rubs against gravestones and tombs in some locations, damaging them. (The fence was removed in 1985.) The cast-iron fence along Tremont Street needs restoration, including replacing missing spindles and two finials on the gateposts, and the sagging granite foundation. The east boundary fence also needs work. The main gate is too narrow for adequate access unless both sides are open, and hangs crookedly due to deterioration of the supporting gateposts. The locked gate behind King's Chapel, on School Street, has lost several finials from unauthorized access.

More light-shade trees are needed along the Tremont Street side, and the lindens need pruning to remove suckers and dead limbs, a hazard to gravestones and tourists alike. The underbrush in the corners needs cutting back, and there is some poison ivy in the back northeast corner. Also, a less obtrusive-looking trash barrel, emptied frequently, is in order.

Path Circulation Patterns: The main circumferential path is in fairly good shape, aside from some weeds in the cracks. The two slate-slab side paths are less serviceable; visitors stumble over the uneven slabs, and the slabs shatter under the foot traffic. Packed-dirt footpaths lead to the Robert Keayne and Thomas Savage tombs. Realigning some of the paths would help re-establish grass on bare spots, and would save wear-and-tear on gravestones located in foot-traffic areas. The 1895 subway ventilation shaft is surrounded by bare soil; here the path narrows to only 29 inches in width. The path by the Winthrop tomb ends at a blank wall.

Granary Burying Ground

Description - Granary Burying Ground

The Granary Burying Ground is located one block south from King's Chapel on Tremont Street, at the intersection of Bromfield Street. The ground slopes upward from the Tremont Street side toward the rear. The Park Street Church abuts on the south; like King's Chapel, it has no legal connection with the adjacent burying ground. Other abutters include a Paulist chapel, Houghton Mifflin publishing house, the American Congregational Society, the Boston Athenaeum, and the Tremont Office Building. The burying ground is a major site on the Freedom Trail, by rough estimate, over 3,000 tourists visit daily during the summer months. Office workers picnic in the ground at lunchtime, using the tombs as convenient seats. Visitors enter the ground through Mr. Willard's gateway up four steps from the sidewalk, sometimes pausing to read the bronze commemorative tablets mounted on the gates which list the notables interred in Granary. A concrete slab pathway, with bordering hung-chain fence, leads directly from the gate to the Franklin monument, whereupon it narrows and divides to encircle the ground. There are two paved side paths, and two bare dirt paths which lead off the main path to the John Hancock monument and to Mary Goose's gravestone. The grave markers for Samuel Adams, the Boston Massacre victims, James Otis and other important historical figures listed on the commemorative plaques are located far from the main paths, and are difficult to find. Granary has four Bicentennial informational markers, as does King's Chapel Burying Ground; all are nearly illegible.

Historical Background

The Granary Burying Ground was established soon after Copp's Hill in 1660 when town officials set aside part of the Boston Common for burials, the area now bounded by Park, Tremont and Beacon Streets, to help alleviate over-crowded conditions at King's Chapel Burying Ground. The burying ground was called the South Burying Ground until 1737, when the granary building, built in 1728 at the top of Park Street, was moved to a site adjacent to the ground (presently occupied by the Park Street Church). Poor drainage and over-crowding always plagued the burying ground, even though the ground was enlarged in 1720 "by taking in part of the highway (Tremont Street)"; by 1738, bodies had to be buried four deep. However, a new burying ground (Central on Boylston Street) was not opened until 1756, and interments continued in Granary to 1795. Underground springs and inadequate drainage flooded tombs periodically. Finally, tomb interments were forbidden by the Board of Health in 1879.

Covering approximately two acres, the Granary Burying Ground contains approximately 2,345 gravestones and tombs. Most of the gravestones are slate, with a few of greenstone or marble. The gravestones' original haphazard configuration was rearranged into neater rows over the years, to accomodate both nineteenth-century aesthetics and modern lawnmowers. A total of 137 underground tombs were constructed around the perimeter of the burying ground, the first 85 between 1720 and 1738, the rest between 1810 and 1813. The free-standing tombs and monuments remain in their original positions, and are either brownstone, granite or marble. A 1900 map of the ground shows the extensive pathway system in use at that time, and the gravestones arranged in rows. The present (1983) arrangement indicates at least one post-1900 gravestone rearrangement. A less extensive pathway system and other minor changes have been introduced in the last 85 years.

The remains of many Boston notables lie within the walls of Granary Burying Ground: Samuel Adams, John Hancock and Robert Treat Paine, signers of the Declaration of Independence; Peter Faneuil, benefactor of the famed Hall; the patriots James Otis and Paul Revere; the victims of the Boston Massacre; and Massachusetts governors, Boston mayors, clergymen, and other distinguished individuals. The oldest marker is that of the Allen family tomb, dated 1667. Near the center of the ground, a conspicuous granite obelisk 25 feet tall marks the tomb of Benjamin Franklin's parents. Solomon Willard, architect of the Bunker Hill Monument, designed and constructed the Franklin monument, along with the granite entrance gate and the foundation for the iron fence erected in 1840 and bordering Tremont Street. The granite for both was quarried at the Bunker Hill quarry in Quincy, where the first American railroad was used for transporting granite.

Gravestone Issues

The majority of gravestones in Granary date from the mid-eighteenth century to the early nineteenth, and suffer the same aging woes as do those in the other seventeenth or eighteenth century burying grounds in Boston - a high percentage are slightly chipped, spalled or cracked, and most are lawnmower-damaged. Almost all need cleaning to remove several centuries of grime. Over one third are broken, either through vandalism, or errant lawnmowing equipment, or other causes. In addition, many stones are sinking, which hides the inscription - perhaps eventually the entire gravestone beneath the surface - and may accelerate deterioration via root penetration of the stone's surface. The heavy visitor usage at Granary intensifies wear and tear on the gravestones positioned too close to the path, and the low chain fence causes additional damage by abrading many stones. These factors, and the large number of grave markers at Granary, contribute to a difficult maintainance and conservation problem.

Landscaping Concerns - Granary

The most pressing concern at Granary is to minimize the effects of heavy visitor usage during the summer months. Widening the paths where possible and enlarging the pathway system to improve the circulation patterns, alleviate bottlenecks and redistribute foot traffic, would reduce the impact on the three focal points - the Hancock, Revere and Franklin monuments. In addition, site improvements in the immediate vicinity of these monuments should be undertaken to repair the damage already done. The Franklin monument's bare raised brick platform is hardly a setting befitting this memorial, and the informal, bare dirt viewing areas surrounding the Revere and Hancock memorials are equally inappropriate. Expanding the pathways would also help alleviate the problems of vagrancy and partying in the Athenaeum corner.

The low, hung-chain fence along the path has been uprooted in several spots, and is lying on the ground, or hits against grave markers. It should be removed. The paths could be clearly defined with short fences which discourage easy access without denying it completely. Visitors now must step (or stumble) over the existing chain to gain access to the Hancock monument and to Mary Goose's gravestone. The dead end paths without focal points could be reworked. The uneven concrete slabs, difficult to walk on, and dangerous to visitors, could be replaced or reset.

There are several hot, sunny areas where light-shade trees would be helpful; conversely, no grass grows in several shady areas, which would benefit from some pruning and thinning. Existing linden trees could be pruned to eliminate dead limbs and to provide better visual access into the back corners. The ailanthus branch growing in front of the much-photographed Hancock monument could be removed. The volunteer weed trees sprouting around tombs could be pulled out regularly, as they can eventually "swallow" the tombs. More specimen trees and shrubs would be appropriate and welcome additions to the burying ground. Benches around the ground's perimeter could serve as an alternative to keep picknickers off the tombs. Less obtrusive trash barrels emptied frequently are needed. The two constantly overflowing barrels next to the entrance gate are eyesores.

Several spindles are loose in the iron fence along Tremont Street, and the fence's granite foundation wall sags outward, and perhaps needs some structural shoring; it is spray-painted with graffiti periodically, and needs regular cleaning. One side of the gateway swings against a ground-level tomb marker. There is evidence of past failure and subsequent repairs on the gate supports.

Maintenance/Conservation Issues - Granary

A program of specialized maintenance would include careful trimming around the gravestones, excavating and resetting sunken stones on a regular basis, gentle cleaning, and protecting severely damaged stones or fragments. Hand-trimming or nylon string trimmers are best used for trimming grass around the stones. Lawnmowers damage the stones by scarring the edges and lawnmowers used without bags shoot out pebbles and other debris which also scars the surface. The regular maintenance schedule should include frequent trash pick-up, pulling weeds and volunteer tree growth, tree pruning. Gravestones which are being damaged due to their proximity to a walkway should be moved, and there are at least one or two extraordinary stones which should be taken out of the burying ground and duplicated, and the originals stored at the Museum of Fine Arts or, preferably, in an exhibit close to the burying ground. The development of a program of grave marker conservation to repair damaged stones is underway (see Master Plan, 1985).

Interpretation and Education - Signage

To increase public awareness of the fragility of these historic resources, and inform visitors to the burying ground of the significance of its grave markers, a signage system at Granary must be developed. The commemorative tablets now mounted on the gates should be relocated inside the entrance to the burying ground, to reduce the problem of readers blocking the entranceway. The "total losses", badly damaged stones, could be labelled as examples of exfoliation or erosion with an accompanying informational marker detailing the deterioration process.

More visitor information is needed; answers to the following questions should be posted prominently:

Are the gravestones in their original positions?

What do the skulls represent?

Which gravestone is the oldest and where is it?

Are there bones inside the tombs? Or under the paths?

Is gravestone rubbing allowed?

A main sign might include historical data, hours open, rules and regulations, a map with numbered grave markers of historical or artistic interest. A self-guided tour to these numbered landmarks could be developed to include all the names on the commemorative plaques. In addition, others of historical interest who are buried in Granary - James Otis, John Hull, John Smibert, Elisha Brown, Benjamin Woodbridge, etc., should be included. Notable women such as Mother Goose and Mary Dyer, could also be mentioned as possible "residents". Increasing the number of points of interest is another step that will help alleviate the problems associated with overuse at the main monuments. And "DO NOT TOUCH THE GRAVE MARKERS - NO RUBBINGS ALLOWED" signs would be helpful. Small informational plaques for the unmarked/illegible tombs with information derived from genealogical sources would be helpful.

King's Chapel Burying Ground - List of Markers placed in 1910
From Annual Report, 1910, Cemetery Department

- First Burying Place in Boston. 1630.
1688. Lady Anne. Wife of Sir Edmund Andros.
1765. Francis Brinley. Col. Roxbury Regt.
1709. Joseph Bridgham. Ruling Elder First Church 1678-9.
Selectman and Recorder 1691.
1715. Thomas Bridge. Pastor First Church 1705.
1683. Major Thomas Brattle. Capt. Suffolk Troop 1676. Selectman
1671-83.
1713. Thomas Brattle. Treas. Harvard College. Justice Suffolk Co.
1756. Edward Bromfield. Built first organ in America.
1691. Roger Clap. One of first Dorchester settlers.
1695. Joanna Ford Clap. Wife of Roger. One of first Dorchester
settlers.
1784. Capt. Joseph Costin. Com. Privateer "Fame" Cont. Navy.
1652. Oldest Tomb Stone. Rev. Joseph Cotton. Second Pastor First
Church
1799. Wm. Dawes Jr. Son of Liberty. Messenger to warn patriots,
April 18, 1775.
1809. Thomas Dawes. Architect. Capt. A. & H. A. Co. 1766-73.
1705. Ambrose Dawes. Ancestor of three Dawes patriots.
1676. William Davis. Selectman 1647. Com. A. & H. A. Co. 1664-72.
1670. Rev. John Davenport. Pastor First Church. 1667.
1791. William Erving. Major at Quebec and Louisburg.
1736. Thomas Fitch. Com. A. & H. A. Co. 1708-20-25. Assoc.
Justice Supreme Court 1718-19.
1790. Joseph Jackson. Col. Boston Reg. 1761-66. Com. A. & H. A.
Co. 1752.
1656. Robert Keayne. (He was founder and first Commander of the
A. & H. A. Co. and this tomb was restored by this Company
in 1908, and a bronze tablet placed on the tomb by this
Company.)
1679. John Leverett. Major General Mass. Constructed South
Battery 1666. Comm. A. & H. A. Co. 1652-63-70. Gov. 1673-8.
1832. Thomas Melvill. Boston Tea Party.
Thomas Oliver. Elder First Church. Died before 1657.
1674. Rev. John Oxenbridge. Pastor First Church 1669.
1787. Lendall Pitts. Boston Tea Party.
John Poole. Married Elizabeth Dau. of Gov. Brenton of R.I.
1776. James Pitts. Gov. Council. Son of Liberty.
1821. Henry Prentice. Boston Tea Party. Capt. Rev. Army.
1815. Hon. John Pitts. Provincial Congress 1775.
1827. William Phillips. Lt. Gov. Mass. 1812-23.
1658. William Paddy. Selectman 1654-58. Oldest Gravestone in this
Ground.
1704. Elizabeth Pain. (Hester Prynne?).
1658. Jacob Sheafe. Selectman. 1657-8.
1850. Joseph Sewall. Mass. State Treas. 1827-31.
1682. Thomas Savage. Com. A. & H. A. Co. 1651-59-68-75-80. Major
King Philip War.
Samuel Salisbury. Deacon Old South Church. Married Elizabeth Dau.
of Judge Samuel Sewall.

King's Chapel Historic Markers - 1910 (contd.)

- 1813. John Steel Tyler. Adj. Gen. Rev. Army.
- 1676. Hezekiah Usher. Selectman 1659. First N.E. Bookseller.
- 1726. John Usher. Lt. Gov. Mass. 1692-7.
- 1841. Thomas Lindall Winthrop. Lt. Gov. Mass. 1826-32.
- 1761. Jacob Wendell. Col. Boston Regt. Com. A. & H. A. Co.
1735-45.
- 1676. John Winthrop. Gov. Conn. 1657-76.
- 1649. John Winthrop. Gov. Mass. 1629-34. 1637-40. 1642-4. 1646-9.
Oldest Tomb date in Boston.
- 1717. Waitstill Winthrop. Major Gen. King Philip War. Com. A. &
H. A. Co. 1692.
- 1700. Adam Winthrop. Grandson of Gov. John Winthrop.
- 1759. Samuel Waldo. Brig. Gen. Second in Command Louisburg.
- 1770. Samuel Waldo. Capt. at Louisburg.
- 1827. Arnold Welles. Com. Ind. Co. Cadets 1801-5. Com. A. & H. A.
Co. 1811.
- 1674. John Winslow. Husband of Mary Chilton. Came to Plymouth
1623.
- 1679. Mary (Chilton) Winslow. Came in Mayflower 1620.
- 1819. John Winslow. Paym. Gen. Rev. Army. Com. A. & H. A. Co.
1792-8.

Ancient tomb for burial of infants.

Granary Burying Ground - List of markers installed in 1910.
From Annual Report, 1910, Cemetery Department.

Third Burying Ground in Boston. 1660.

Ancient Tomb for Burial of Infants.

1803. Samuel Adams. Signer Declaration of Independence. U.S. Congress. Revolutionary Patriot. Gov. of Mass. 1794-97. Born 1722.

1778. Peter Adams Jr. Capt. Rev. Army.

John Armstrong. Sec'y. U.S. war Dept.

John Armstrong. Son of Col. Capt. Rev. Army.

George W. Armstrong. Lt. U.S. Army War 1812.

Samuel Terrell Armstrong. Lt. Gov. Mass. 1833-5. Acting Gov. Mass.

1835. Mayor of Boston 1836.

Samuel Armstrong. Son of Col. Major of Rev. Army and War 1812.

Col. John Armstrong. Memorial Stone. Killed in Revolution.

Edward Blake. Capt. Rev. Army.

Edward Blake. Lt. Rev. Army.

1798. Rev. Jeremy Belknap. Pastor Federal Street Church. Author History of New Hampshire.

1697. Rev. John Bayley. Pastor Old South Church.

1790. James Bowdoin. Sec. Gov. Mass. 1785-7.

1811. James Bowdoin Jr. Son of Gov. Volunteer Siege of Boston, 1776.

1672. Richard Bellingham. Gov. of Mass. 1641-1654-1665 to 1672.

1785. Elisha Brown. Revolutionary Patriot.

1813. Henry Bass. Boston Tea Party.

1788. Thomas Cushing. Lt. Gov. Mass. 1780-88. Con. Congress 1774-75.

1742. Rev. Richard Checkley. New South Church.

1769. Rev. Samuel Checkley. New South Church.

1708. Ezekiel Cheever. Master Boston Latin School. Taught school 70 years.

1805. Noah Doggett. Rev. Army.

1715. Rev. Pierre Daille. Minister First French Church in Boston.

1761. William Dummer. Lt. Gov. Mass. 1716. Acting Gov. 1722 and 1729.

1811. Rev. Joseph Eckley. Pastor Old South Church.

1665. John Endicott. First Gov. in Mass. 1629. 1644. 1651-3. 1655-65.

1743. Peter Faneuil, Merchant. Gave Faneuil Hall to Boston.

1745. Josiah Franklin. Born 1657.

1752. Abiah Franklin. His Wife. Born 1667. Parents of Benjamin Franklin.

1782. Capt. Nicholas Gardner.

1767. Jeremy Gridley. Attorney Gen. of Province, 1767. Col. of Suffolk Regt.

1690. Mary Goose. Said to be "Mother Goose" Composer of Nursery Rhymes.

1793. John Hancock. Born 1737. Pres. Prov. Congress 1774. First Signer of the Declaration of Independence. First Gov. of Mass. 1780-5. Gov. 1787-93.

1769. Abiah Holbrook. Master of South Writing School.

1785. John Hurd, Jr. Officer of Continental Line.

1683. John Hull. Coined N.E. Pine Tree Shillings. Mint Master.

1816. Rev. John Lathrop. Pastor Old North and Second Churches.

1882. Ward Marston. Lt.-Col. U.S.M.C. Born 1799.

Granary Burying Ground - Historic Markers, 1910 (contd.)

1666. Elizabeth Neal. Oldest Dated Stone in this Ground.
1783. James Otis. Revolutionary Patriot. Born 1725.
Tomb 145. Oldest Tomb Date in this Ground. 1667.
1814. Robert Treat Paine. Member Continental Congress. Signer Declaration of Independence.
1823. John Phillips. First Mayor of Boston. 1822-3.
1758. Rev. Thomas Prince. Pastor Old South Church. Annalist.
1818. Paul Revere. "Messenger" to Lexington, April 18, 1775. Born 1734.
1730. Samuel Sewall. Chief Justice. Judge at Witchcraft Trials. Wrote Invaluable Colonial Diary.
1723. Nathaniel Shannon. Naval Officer, Boston. 1701-23.
1780. Lieut. Jabez Smith, Jr. Continental Ship Trumbull. U.S.M.C.
1799. Increase Sumner. Assoc. Justice Supreme Court, 1782. Gov. of Mass. 1797-9.
1808. James Sullivan. Gov. of Mass. 1807.
1812. Joseph Shed. Boston Tea Party.
1807. Rev. Samuel Stillman. Pastor First Baptist Church Boston 40 Years. An Inc. and a first trustee Brown University.
1829. Dr. David Townsend. Volunteer Surgeon Bunker Hill. Surgeon Gen. Rev. Army. 1775-83.
Victims of Boston Massacre 1770. Patrick Carr. Samuel Gray. Samuel Maverick. Crispus Attucks. James Caldwell. Christopher Snider.
1667. John Wakefield. Oldest Gravestone in this Ground.
1834. Robert Williams. Capt. Rev. Army.
1814. John Foster Williams. Commodore Rev. Navy. "Hazard", "Protector", "Massachusetts".
1728. Benjamin Woodbridge. Killed in Duel on Boston Common.
1756. Hon. Josiah Willard. Sec. of Mass. Province 1717-1756. Judge of Probate 1731.

King's Chapel Bibliography

SOC SCI F73.61.K5B8

Bridgman, Thomas. Memorials of the Dead in Boston; containing exact transcripts of inscription on the sepulchral monuments in the King's Chapel Burial Ground, In the City of Boston. 1853.

Contains an "Ancient Plan of King's Chapel Burying Ground" showing numbered and named tomb placement. (Would love to find the original). Full of inscriptions and biographical sketches on prominent families, (who else would own a tomb?) but, based on Whitmore's opinion of Bridgman's work at Copp's Hill, the accuracy of this record is questionable.

SOC SCI F73.61.K5B8

Cemetery Department. Historical Sketch...King's Chapel. 1903
(At Massachusetts Historical Society)

RL F73.61.B7

GL OVERSIZE F73.61.B78/1975x
+
Boston History www.archiving.org

King's Chapel Archives: v. 45. Epitaphs from King's Chapel Burial Ground in

Boston, Massachusetts, transcribed by Arthur Bruce Coburn. 1887. (mss.)

At Massachusetts Historical Society. Includes inscriptions from the tablets on the gate, footstones, and broken or flaked stones with partial inscriptions. Not sure if this is complete listing since it is not indexed. Listing arranged chronologically from 1649-1857. Also in King's Chapel Archives - Record of Burials: 1788-1895, v. 38; Register of Burials: 1714-1775, 1788-1843, v. 41. Both are also arranged by year.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GRANARY BURIAL GROUND

Bridgman, Thomas; The Pilgrims of Boston and their Descendants..., 1856. ^{RL +} BARKSHALL F73.25 B85

A general history of the ground with accompanying tomb inscriptions and biographical information on selected families. Incomplete.

Cemetery Department; Annual Reports. For years 1898-1915. City of Boston. ^{6354.66 or City docs}

Accounts of graveyard maintenance, description of conditions, and recommendations for maintenance.

———; Historical Sketch and Matters Appertaining to the Granary Burial-Ground. 1902.

^{GL oversize + Boston history} F73.61. B78/1975x SOC SCI F73.61 G7 B7
A detailed history of the ground and surrounding structures. Has a sampling of interesting epitaphs and seven photos taken in 1902 that show the condition of the ground.

^{SOC SCI F73.61. G7C6 1918ax} Codman, Ogden; Gravestone Inscriptions and Records of Tomb Burials in the Granary Burying Ground, Boston, Mass. Salem, Essex Institute, 1918. ^{also, www.archive.org}

Contains an alphabetical listing of gravestone inscriptions and a numerical listing of tombs (0-204). Also, tomb burials for the years 1810-1849. No reference is made to the position of the gravestones. ^{- AT BOS. SOC. AND BRA LI.}

Drake, Samuel; Old Landmarks and Historic Personages of Boston. 1873. ^{F73.37. D78}
A general Boston history which contains interesting information about the Granary Burial Ground. ^{1873 and 1900 ed.} - AT BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

Shurtleff, Nathaniel; A Topographical and Historical Description of Boston. 1891. Chapter XIV. ^{- AT BOSTONIAN SOCIETY} F73.3. S56/1891

Another general history of Boston with a chapter on Granary. ^{+ various other editions}

Whitmore, William; A Sketch of the Origin and History of the Granary Burial-ground. Document 47-1879. City of Boston. ^{- AT MASS. HIST. SOC. RARE BOOKS}

Contains a brief history of the ground along with tomb ownership records from 1721-1810, and a 1879 list of tomb owners. ^{F73.61 G7 B75}

minutes and proceedings of the Board of the Granary Burial Ground

also in City Docs.

MHS
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